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# Carolina Country

formerly CAROLINA FARMER



JANUARY 1972



# NURSERY STOCK SALE!

OVER 350 VARIETIES  
TO CHOOSE FROM  
Planting instructions included  
in each order. Every plant  
will be labeled.

ORDER  
BY MAIL!

## FLOWERING SHRUBS— 1 or 2 Years Old

Crepe Myrtle—Red, Purple, Pink,  
White, 1 to 2 ft. —\$6.99 ea  
Spirea Van Houttei—White, 1-2 ft. —19 ea  
Spirea Reensiana, 1 to 2 ft. —29 ea  
Weigela—Red or Yellow, 1 to 2 ft. —19 ea  
Weigela—Var. or Pink, 1-2 ft. —19 ea  
Althea—Red or Purple, 1 to 2 ft. —19 ea  
Althea—Pink or White, 1 to 2 ft. —19 ea  
Forsythia—Yellow, 1 to 2 ft. —19 ea  
Pink Spirea, 1 to 2 ft. —29 ea  
Pink Flowering Almond, 1 to 2 ft. —59 ea  
Tamarix—Pink, 1 to 2 ft. —29 ea  
Bush Honeysuckle—Red, Pink, White,  
1 to 2 ft. —19 ea  
Red Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft. —29 ea  
White Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft. —29 ea  
Persian Lilac—Purple, 1 to 2 ft. —39 ea  
Old Fashioned Lilac—1 to 2 ft. —49 ea  
Bridal Wreath Spirea, 1 to 2 ft. —49 ea  
Hydrangea P.G., 1 to 2 ft. —29 ea  
Dak Leaf Hydrangea, 1 to 2 ft. —49 ea  
Deutzia—White, 1 to 2 ft. —19 ea  
Deutzia—Pink, 1 to 2 ft. —19 ea  
Mockorange—White, 1 to 2 ft. —19 ea  
Sweet Shrub, 1 to 2 ft. —19 ea  
Rose of Sharon, 1 to 2 ft. —19 ea  
Red Ozier Dogwood, 1 to 2 ft. —29 ea  
Pussy Willow, 1 to 2 ft. —29 ea  
Pussy Willow, 4 to 6 ft. —69 ea  
Russian Olive, 1 to 2 ft. —39 ea  
Russian Olive, 2 to 3 ft. —89 ea  
Red Barberry, 1 to 2 ft. —49 ea  
Jap Snowball, 1 to 2 ft. —49 ea  
Red Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft. —19 ea  
White Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft. —19 ea  
Spirea, Anthony Waterer—Red, 1 ft. —39 ea  
French Lilac—Red, White, Purple,  
1 to 2 ft. —98 ea  
Scotch Broom, 1 to 2 ft. —29 ea  
Hypericum, 1 ft. —19 ea  
Spice Bush, 1 to 2 ft. —29 ea  
Butterfly Bush—Purple, 1 to 2 ft. —49 ea  
Butterfly Bush—Pink, 1 to 2 ft. —49 ea  
Vitex—Purple, 1/2 to 1 ft. —39 ea  
Green Barberry, 1 to 2 ft. —29 ea  
Azalea—White, Purple, Red or Pink,  
1/2 to 1 ft. —59 ea  
Rose Acacia, 1 ft. —39 ea  
Red Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft. —29 ea  
Black Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft. —29 ea  
Hydrangea Arborvitae—1 to 2 ft. —29 ea  
Spice Bush, 1 to 2 ft. —29 ea  
Winter Honeysuckle, 1 to 2 ft. —29 ea  
Arrowwood Viburnum, 1/2 to 1 ft. —39 ea  
Witchhazel, 1 to 2 ft. —39 ea  
American Elder, 1 to 2 ft. —39 ea  
Opoponax, 1 to 2 ft. —98 ea  
False Indigo—Purple, 1 to 2 ft. —29 ea  
Burning Bush, 1 ft. —98 ea  
Flowering Pomegranate, 1/2-1 ft. —79 ea

## FLOWERING TREES— 1 or 2 Years Old

Magnolia Grandiflora, 1/2 to 1 ft. —\$5.99 ea  
Magnolia Nigra, 1 to 2 ft. —1.39 ea  
Magnolia Rustica Rubra, 1 to 2 ft. —1.49 ea  
Mimosa—Pink, 2 ft. —29 ea  
Mimosa—Pink, 3 to 4 ft. —49 ea  
Mimosa—Pink, 4 to 6 ft. —89 ea  
American Red Bud, 2 to 3 ft. —29 ea  
American Red Bud, 4 to 6 ft. —79 ea  
White Flowering Dogwood, 2-3 ft. —29 ea  
White Flowering Dogwood, 4-6 ft. —1.29 ea  
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 1 ft. —1.29 ea  
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 2 ft. —1.98 ea  
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 3 to 5 ft. —3.98 ea  
Golden Rain Tree, 1 to 2 ft. —79 ea  
Golden Rain Tree, 3 to 4 ft. —2.49 ea  
Golden Chain Tree, 1 to 2 ft. —79 ea  
Smoke Tree, 1 to 2 ft. —1.49 ea  
Purple Leaf Plum, 1 to 2 ft. —59 ea  
Purple Leaf Plum, 2 to 3 ft. —89 ea  
Purple Leaf Plum, 4 to 6 ft. —1.98 ea  
Flowering Plum—Red or Pink,  
1 to 2 ft. —59 ea—2 1/2 to 4 ft. —89 ea  
Peppermint Flowering Cherry, 2 1/2-4 ft. —89 ea  
Dbl. Pink Flowering Cherry, 3-5 ft. —3.98 ea  
Flowering Crab—Red or Pink,  
2 to 3 ft. —98 ea—4 to 6 ft. —1.98 ea  
Chinese Red Bud, 1 to 2 ft. —49 ea  
Tree of Heaven, 3 to 5 ft. —98 ea  
Dwarf Red Buckeye, 1/2 to 1 ft. —69 ea  
Magnolia Soulangiana, 1 to 2 ft. —1.39 ea  
Weeping Peach—Red or Pink, 1 ft. —89 ea  
Weeping Peach, Red or Pink, 2-3 ft. —1.29 ea  
White Flowering Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —89 ea

\*White Fringe, 2 to 3 ft. —1.29 ea  
Japanese Flow. Cherry, 3 to 5 ft. —3.98 ea  
European Mountain Ash, 3 to 4 ft. —2.49 ea  
Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn—  
Red Blooms, 3 to 5 ft. —4.49 ea  
\*Big Leaf Cucumber, 3 to 4 ft. —1.69 ea  
\*Paw Paw, 3 to 5 ft. —1.29 ea  
\*Sourwood, 2 to 3 ft. —98 ea  
Yellow Buckeye, 1 to 2 ft. —79 ea  
Downy Hawthorn, 1/2 to 1 ft. —59 ea  
Dwarf White Buckeye, 1/2 to 1 ft. —98 ea  
Red Flowering Dogwood, 1 ft. —1.49 ea  
Red Flowering Dogwood, 2 ft. —2.49 ea  
Red Flowering Dogwood, 3 to 4 ft. —3.98 ea  
S-N-1 Flowering Crab, 3 ft. —3.98 ea  
Red Leaf Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —98 ea

## SHADE TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Silver Maple, 3 to 4 ft. —\$3.99 ea  
Silver Maple, 4 to 6 ft. —79 ea  
Chinese Elm, 2 ft. —19 ea; 3-4 ft. —39 ea  
Chinese Elm, 4 to 6 ft. —79 ea  
Green Weeping Willow, 2 to 3 ft. —39 ea  
Green Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft. —69 ea  
Catalpa Tree, 2 to 3 ft. —29 ea  
Ginkgo Tree, 1 to 2 ft. —79 ea  
Ginkgo Tree, 3 to 5 ft. —2.98 ea  
Pin Oak or Red Oak, 2 ft. —79 ea  
Pin Oak or Red Oak, 3 to 5 ft. —1.29 ea  
Willow Oak or Scarlet Oak, 2 ft. —79 ea  
Willow Oak or Scarlet Oak, 3-5 ft. —1.29 ea  
Lombardy Poplar, 1 to 2 ft. —98 ea  
Lombardy Poplar, 2 to 3 ft. —10 ea  
Lombardy Poplar, 3 to 4 ft. —19 ea  
Lombardy Poplar, 4 to 6 ft. —29 ea  
Faassen Red Leaf Maple, 3-5 ft. —4.49 ea  
Sycamore, 3 to 4 ft. —49 ea  
Sycamore, 4 to 6 ft. —89 ea  
\*Sugar Maple, 2 ft. —29 ea  
\*Sugar Maple, 3 to 5 ft. —59 ea  
Sweet Gum, 2 to 3 ft. —49 ea  
Sweet Gum, 4 to 6 ft. —79 ea  
White Birch, 2 to 3 ft. —89 ea  
White Birch, 4 to 6 ft. —1.98 ea  
Tulip Tree, 2 to 3 ft. —29 ea  
\*Tulip Tree, 3 to 4 ft. —49 ea  
Crimson King Maple (Pat. No. 735),  
3 to 5 ft. —4.49 ea  
Sunburst Locust (Pat. No. 1313),  
3 to 5 ft. —4.95 ea  
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, 3 to 5 ft. —4.49 ea  
Silver Variegated Maple, 3 to 5 ft. —4.49 ea  
Schwedler Maple, 3 to 5 ft. —4.49 ea  
\*Yellow Wood, 2 to 3 ft. —98 ea  
Canoe Birch, 3 to 4 ft. —4.49 ea  
White Ash, 3 to 4 ft. —29 ea  
Green Ash, 3 to 4 ft. —29 ea  
Persimmon, 1 to 2 ft. —69 ea  
Dawns Redwood, 1 to 2 ft. —2.49 ea  
Honey Locust, 3 to 4 ft. —69 ea  
Morain Locust, 4 to 5 ft. —4.98 ea  
Kentucky Coffee Tree, 1/2 to 1 ft. —49 ea  
\*American Linden Tree, 2 ft. —89 ea  
\*American Linden Tree, 3 to 5 ft. —1.29 ea  
Skyline Locust (Pat. No. 1619),  
3 to 4 ft. —4.98 ea  
Sassafras, 1 to 2 ft. —29 ea  
\*Sassafras, 2 to 3 ft. —49 ea  
\*Scarlet Maple, 4 to 5 ft. —89 ea  
Russian Mulberry, 2 to 3 ft. —69 ea  
Sycamore Maple, 1/2 to 1 ft. —49 ea  
\*Black Gum, 2 to 3 ft. —79 ea  
Japanese Red Leaf Maple, 1 ft. —2.49 ea  
Norway Maple, 1 to 2 ft. —49 ea  
Golden Weeping Willow, 2 to 3 ft. —29 ea  
Golden Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft. —69 ea  
Amur Corktree, 1 to 2 ft. —39 ea  
Black Locust, 2 to 3 ft. —29 ea  
Bald Cypress, 1 to 2 ft. —49 ea  
\*Little Leaf Cucumber, 2 to 3 ft. —69 ea

## FRUIT TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Belle of Georgia Peach, 1 to 2 ft. —\$4.99 ea  
\*Sassafras, 2 to 3 ft. —49 ea  
Belle of Georgia Peach, 3 to 5 ft. —1.19 ea  
Elberta Peach, 1 to 2 ft. —49 ea  
Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —79 ea  
Elberta Peach, 3 to 5 ft. —1.19 ea  
J. H. Hale Peach, 1 to 2 ft. —49 ea  
J. H. Hale Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —79 ea  
J. H. Hale Peach, 3 to 5 ft. —1.19 ea  
Hale Haven Peach, 1 to 2 ft. —49 ea  
Hale Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —79 ea  
Hale Haven Peach, 3 to 5 ft. —1.19 ea  
Dixie Red Peach, 1 to 2 ft. —49 ea  
Dixie Red Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —79 ea  
Dixie Red Peach, 3 to 5 ft. —1.19 ea  
Golden Jubilee Peach, 1 to 2 ft. —49 ea  
Golden Jubilee Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —79 ea

Golden Jubilee Peach, 3 to 5 ft. —1.19 ea  
Champion Peach, 1 to 2 ft. —49 ea  
Champion Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —79 ea  
Champion Peach, 3 to 5 ft. —1.19 ea  
Maygold Peach, 1 to 2 ft. —49 ea  
Maygold Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —79 ea  
Maygold Peach, 3 to 5 ft. —1.19 ea  
Blake Peach, 1 to 2 ft. —49 ea  
Blake Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —79 ea  
Blake Peach, 3 to 5 ft. —1.19 ea  
Stayman Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —89 ea  
Stayman Winesap Apple, 4 to 6 ft. —1.49 ea  
Red Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —89 ea  
Red Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft. —1.49 ea  
Early Harvest Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —89 ea  
Early Harvest Apple, 4 to 6 ft. —1.49 ea  
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —89 ea  
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 4 to 6 ft. —1.49 ea  
Red Jonathan Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —89 ea  
Red Jonathan Apple, 4 to 6 ft. —1.49 ea  
Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —89 ea  
Lodi Apple, 4 to 6 ft. —1.49 ea  
Grimes Golden Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —89 ea  
Grimes Golden Apple, 4 to 6 ft. —1.49 ea  
Yellow Transparent Apple, 2-3 ft. —89 ea  
Yellow Transparent Apple, 4-6 ft. —1.49 ea  
Yellow Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —89 ea  
Yellow Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft. —1.49 ea  
Early McIntosh Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —89 ea  
Early McIntosh Apple, 4 to 6 ft. —1.49 ea  
5-N-1 Apple—5 Varieties on  
each tree, 3 ft. —3.98 ea  
Montmorency Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. —1.49 ea  
Montmorency Cherry, 4 to 5 ft. —2.98 ea  
Black Tartarian Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. —1.69 ea  
Black Tartarian Cherry, 4 to 5 ft. —2.98 ea  
Early Richmond Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. —1.69 ea  
Early Richmond Cherry, 4 to 5 ft. —2.98 ea  
Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft. —1.49 ea  
Kieffer Pear, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. —1.98 ea  
Orient Pear, 2 to 3 ft. —1.49 ea  
Orient Pear, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. —1.98 ea  
Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft. —1.49 ea  
Bartlett Pear, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. —1.98 ea  
Moortpart Apricot, 1 to 2 ft. —69 ea  
Moortpart Apricot, 2 to 3 ft. —98 ea  
Early Golden Apricot, 1 to 2 ft. —69 ea  
Early Golden Apricot, 2 to 3 ft. —98 ea  
Nectarine, 1 to 2 ft. —59 ea  
Nectarine, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. —98 ea  
Damson Plum, 1 to 2 ft. —59 ea  
Damson Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. —98 ea  
Red June Plum, 1 to 2 ft. —59 ea  
Red June Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. —98 ea  
Bruce Plum, 1 to 2 ft. —59 ea  
Bruce Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. —98 ea  
Methley Plum, 1 to 2 ft. —59 ea  
Methley Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. —98 ea  
Burbank Plum, 1 to 2 ft. —59 ea  
Burbank Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. —98 ea

## DWARF FRUIT TREES— 1 or 2 Years Old

Dwarf Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —\$2.29 ea  
Dwarf Elberta Peach, 4 to 5 ft. —3.98 ea  
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft. —2.29 ea  
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 4 to 5 ft. —3.98 ea  
Dwarf Belle of Georgia Peach, 2-3 —2.29 ea  
Dwarf Belle of Georgia Peach, 4-5 ft. —3.98 ea  
Dwarf Golden Jubilee Peach, 2-3 ft. —2.29 ea  
Dwarf Golden Jubilee Peach, 4-5 ft. —3.98 ea  
Dwarf Red Delicious Apple, 2-3 ft. —2.29 ea  
Dwarf Red Delicious Apple, 4-5 ft. —3.98 ea  
Dwarf Yellow Delicious Apple, 2-3 —2.29 ea  
Dwarf Yellow Del. Apple, 4-5 ft. —3.98 ea  
Dwarf Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —2.29 ea  
Dwarf Winesap Apple, 4 to 5 ft. —3.98 ea  
Dwarf Early McIntosh Apple, 2-3 ft. —2.29 ea  
Dwarf Early McIntosh Apple, 4-5 ft. —3.98 ea  
Dwarf Jonathan Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —2.29 ea  
Dwarf Jonathan Apple, 4 to 5 ft. —3.98 ea  
Dwarf Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —2.29 ea  
Dwarf Lodi Apple, 4 to 5 ft. —3.98 ea  
Dwarf Cortland Apple, 2 to 3 ft. —2.29 ea  
Dwarf Cortland Apple, 4 to 5 ft. —3.98 ea  
Dwarf Northern Spy Apple, 2-3 ft. —2.29 ea  
Dwarf Northern Spy Apple, 4-5 ft. —3.98 ea  
Dwarf Yellow Transparent Apple, 2-3 —2.29 ea  
Dwarf Yellow Transparent Apple, 4-5 —3.98 ea  
Dwarf Montmorency Cherry, 2-3 ft. —2.49 ea  
Dwarf North Star Cherry, 2-3 ft. —2.49 ea  
Dwarf Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft. —2.49 ea  
Dwarf Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft. —2.49 ea  
Dwarf Burbank Plum, 2 to 3 ft. —2.49 ea

## VINES—1 or 2 Years Old

Red Scarlet Honeysuckle, 1 ft. —\$2.99 ea  
Wisteria—Purple, 1/2 to 1 ft. —29 ea  
Bittersweet, 1 ft. —29 ea

\*Clematis Vine—White, 1/2 to 1 ft. —29 ea  
Grapes—Luttrell or Niagara, 1/2-1 ft. —59 ea  
Grapes—Concord or Fredonia, 1/2-1 —59 ea  
Grapes—Delaware or Catawba, 1/2-1 —59 ea  
Kudzu Vine, 1/2 to 1 ft. —29 ea  
Gold Flame Honeysuckle, 1 ft. —29 ea  
\*Trumpet Creeper, 1/2 to 1 ft. —29 ea  
Yellow Jasmine, 1/2 to 1 ft. —59 ea  
\*Vince Minor Clumps —.06 ea  
Halls Honeysuckle, 1 ft. —19 ea  
English Ivy, 4 to 8 inch —29 ea  
Boston Ivy, 4 to 8 inch —29 ea  
Euonymus Coloratus, 1/2 to 1 ft. —19 ea  
Ajuga Bronze Ground Cover, 1 yr. —19 ea  
Euonymus Kewensis, 1/2 ft. —49 ea  
Virginia Creeper, 1/2 to 1 ft. —29 ea

## NUT TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Hazel Nut, 1 to 2 ft. —\$7.99 ea  
Hazel Nut, 3 to 5 ft. —1.98 ea  
Butternut, 1 to 2 ft. —49 ea  
Butternut, 3 to 4 ft. —1.49 ea  
Chinese Chestnut, 1 to 2 ft. —69 ea  
Chinese Chestnut, 3 to 5 ft. —1.49 ea  
Hardy Pecan Seedlings, 1 to 2 ft. —79 ea  
Stuart Pecan—Papershell, 2 ft. —2.98 ea  
Stuart Pecan—Papershell, 3 1/2-5 ft. —4.49 ea  
Mahan Pecan—Papershell, 2 ft. —2.98 ea  
Mahan Pecan—Papershell, 3 1/2-5 ft. —4.49 ea  
Black Walnut, 1 to 2 ft. —39 ea  
Black Walnut, 3 to 5 ft. —89 ea  
English Walnut, 2 to 3 ft. —3.98 ea  
Shell Bark Hickory, 1 to 2 ft. —69 ea  
American Beech—Collected, 3-4 ft. —49 ea  
Japanese Walnut, 3 to 4 ft. —98 ea

## EVERGREENS—1 or 2 Years Old

Glossy Abelia, 1/2 to 1 ft. —\$2.99 ea  
\*American Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. —29 ea  
\*Rhododendron, 1/2 to 1 ft. —49 ea  
Pfizer Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. —69 ea  
Cherry Laurel, 1/2 to 1 ft. —29 ea  
Nandina, 1/2 to 1 ft. —49 ea  
Boxwood, 1/2 ft. —39 ea  
Irish Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. —59 ea  
Savin Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. —59 ea  
Red Berry Pyracantha, 1/2 to 1 ft. —49 ea  
Burford Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. —49 ea  
Dwarf Burford Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. —69 ea  
Wax Leaf Ligustrum, 1/2 to 1 ft. —39 ea  
Colorado Blue Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft. —39 ea  
\*Mountain Laurel, 1/2 to 1 ft. —29 ea  
\*Canadian Hemlock, 1/2 to 1 ft. —19 ea  
\*Short Leaf Pine, 1 ft. —19 ea  
Slash Pine, 1/2 to 1 ft. —19 ea  
\*Red Cedar, 1/2 to 1 ft. —19 ea  
Hetzl Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. —59 ea  
Chinese Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. —69 ea  
Andorra Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. —59 ea  
Cedrus Deodara, 1/2 to 1 ft. —59 ea  
Jap Yew, 1/2 to 1 ft. —79 ea  
Baker Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft. —59 ea  
Berckman's Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft. —59 ea  
Globe Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft. —59 ea  
Greek Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. —59 ea  
Gardenia—White, 1/2 to 1 ft. —59 ea  
Camellia—Red, 1/2 to 1 ft. —79 ea  
Norway Spruce—1/2 to 1 ft. —29 ea  
Euonymus Radicans, 1/2 to 1 ft. —19 ea  
Euonymus Manhattan, 1/2 ft. —19 ea  
Euonymus Pucellanus, 1/2 to 1 ft. —49 ea  
Euonymus Dupont, 1/2 to 1 ft. —39 ea  
\*White Pine, 1 ft. —29 ea  
Austrian Pine, 1/2 to 1 ft. —29 ea  
Mugho Pine, 3 to 5 inch —39 ea  
Scotch Pine, 3 to 5 inch —19 ea  
Western Yellow Pine, 3 to 5 inch —19 ea  
White Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft. —29 ea  
Serbian Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft. —29 ea  
Douglas Fir, 1/2 to 1 ft. —39 ea  
Cleary Japonica, 1/2 to 1 ft. —49 ea  
Eleagnus Fruitlandi, 1/2 to 1 ft. —49 ea  
Thorny Eleagnus, 1/2 to 1 ft. —49 ea  
Hetzl Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. —59 ea  
Sargent Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. —69 ea  
Shore Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. —49 ea  
Yuppon Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. —49 ea  
Mahonia Beall, 3 to 5 inch —49 ea  
Gray Carpet Ground Cover, 3-5 inch. —98 ea  
Blue Rug Ground Cover, 3 to 5 inch —98 ea

## BERRY PLANTS, ETC.— 1 or 2 Years Old

Black Raspberry, 1/2 to 1 ft. —\$2.99 ea

Red Everbearing Raspberry, 1/2-1 ft. —29 ea  
Dewberry, 1/2 to 1 ft. —29 ea  
Boysenberry, 1/2 to 1 ft. —29 ea  
Blackberry, 1/2 to 1 ft. —29 ea  
Gooseberry, 1/2 to 1 ft. —98 ea  
Figs, 1 to 2 ft. —98 ea

## BULBS, AND PERENNIALS— 1 or 2 Years Old

3 Pampas Grass—White Plumes —\$1.19  
12 Hibiscus, Mallow Marvel  
in Mixed Colors —1.19  
B Hollyhocks, Mixed Colors, Roots —1.19  
10 Cannas, Red, Pink, Yellow —1.49  
20 Iris—Blue or Purple —1.39  
20 Day Lilies, Roots, Orange Flowers —1.19  
8 Creeping Phlox, Pink, Blue,  
White and Red —1.39  
6 Fancy Leaf Caladium, Red, White —1.39  
50 Gladiolus, Mixed Colors —1.98  
8 Alyssum, Gold Dust —1.19  
8 Anthemis, Yellow —1.19  
8 Carnation, Red, Pink, or White —1.19  
8 Coreopsis, Sunburst Double —1.19  
8 Candytuft (Iberis), Semp. White —1.19  
8 Baby's Breath, White —1.19  
8 Gaillardia, Red —1.19  
8 Blue Flax (Linum) —1.19  
8 Shasta Daisy, Alaska —1.19  
6 Delphinium, Dark Blue —1.19  
8 Tritoma, Mixed —1.19  
8 Orlanthea, Pinks —1.19  
8 Lupines, Mixed Colors —1.19  
5 Sedum, Oregon Blood —1.19  
4 Clematis, Yellow —1.19  
8 Fall Asters, Red or White —1.19  
8 Fall Asters, Pink or Lavender —1.19  
\*6 Yucca, Candle of Heaven —1.19  
5 Oriental Poppy, Scarlet —1.19  
2 Peonies, Red, Pink, or White —1.19  
5 Mums, Red or Yellow —1.19  
4 Oshias, Red or Pink —1.19  
4 Dahlias, Purple or Yellow —1.19  
3 Liriope, Big Blue —1.19  
3 Liriope, Variegated —1.19

## BERRIES, FRUITS AND HEDGE— 1 or 2 Years Old

10 Rubarb, 1 year Roots —\$1.50  
10 Asparagus, 1 year Roots —1.00  
25 Strawberry—Blakemore or  
Tenn. Bearing —1.25  
25 Gem Everbearing Strawberry —1.50  
100 South Privet, 1 to 2 ft. —2.98  
25 North Privet, 1 to 2 ft. —2.49  
25 California Privet, 1 to 2 ft. —2.49  
25 Multiflora Rose, 1 to 2 ft. —2.49

## NATIVE WILD FLOWERS— 1 or 2 Years Old

Collected from the Mountains  
5 Lady's Slipper, Pink —\$1.19  
6 Blood Root, White Flowers —1.19  
6 Dutchman Breeches, White —1.19  
4 Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Purple —1.19  
3 Dogtooth Violet, Yellow —1.19  
20 Hardy Garden Violet, Blue —1.19  
3 Partridge Berry —1.19  
3 Passionflower —1.19  
6 Bird Foot Violet, Blue —1.19  
6 Trilliums, Mixed Colors —1.19  
6 Blue Bells —1.19  
6 Maiden Hair Fern —1.19  
6 Hayscented Fern —1.19  
10 Christmas Fern —1.19  
4 Cinnamon Fern —1.19  
3 Royal Fern —1.19  
6 White Violets —1.19  
6 Hepatica, Mixed Colors —1.19  
4 Solomon Seal, White —1.19  
3 Trailing Arbutus, Pink —1.19  
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# Carolina Country

Read Monthly in More Than 200,000 Homes.

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James A. Chaney

Editor

Edward Brown, Jr.

Associate Editor

and

Advertising Director

Brenda Sargent

Carolina Homemaker Editor

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Tarheel Electric

Membership Association

P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

J. C. Brown, Jr.

General Manager

## By This Sign You Shall Know Us

A new symbol is spreading across Carolina Country, signifying a new unity.

It's the symbol of North Carolina's EMCs, the consumer-owned, taxpaying electric membership corporations. You'll find it from now on beside our masthead on this page. You'll see it in increasing numbers on the trucks and equipment used by the EMCs, on their stationery and newsletters, on employees' jackets and uniforms, and eventually on their office buildings.

The choice of the symbol grew from a need, felt not only in North Carolina but by electric cooperatives throughout the nation, to establish a common identity.

Since North Carolina's electric cooperatives are officially known (in the State's statutes) as electric membership corporations, it was logical to have their symbol lettered EMC. In other states the initials may differ. In some they're REC for rural electric cooperative. But in every state, the basic symbol with its lightning flash and its black and green colors, will be the same.

Although the basic EMC symbol will be identical, whether seen in Western North Carolina, the Piedmont or the Coastal Plain, each EMC will show its name proudly above it in bold letters.

Along with the symbol, North Carolina's EMCs are adopting a common color for their equipment and vehicles.

It's a bright yellow, chosen because it is the safest and most visible color for both night and day.

The purpose of the symbol and the color is to show the EMCs, although entirely separate, independent, locally-owned businesses, are at the same time all part of a team.

A team dedicated not only to providing the best possible electric service at the lowest feasible cost but dedicated also to making Carolina Country a better place in which to live.

Jim Chaney

COVER—You'll be seeing bright yellow trucks bearing emblems like that in the photo all over North Carolina eventually. The color and the symbol have been adopted by North Carolina's consumer-owned electric membership corporations to let their members and the public know they all are part of a team—each independent, but each working with the others for a better North Carolina. The men and equipment shown are from South River Electric Membership Corporation of Dunn, one of several EMCs which already have the new uniform color and symbol in use.

### This month . . .

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- 7 REQUIEM FOR A CITY

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# TARHEEL RURAL LINES

a commentary on events and issues important  
to consumer-owners of EMCs/by J. C. Brown Jr

## Let's Defrost REA Loan Funds

THE PRESIDENT'S DEEP FREEZE apparently will extend to funds appropriated by Congress to be loaned by REA to rural electric cooperatives. The Congress increased the President's budget request for REA by \$216 million, but the present rate of release of the funds indicates he doesn't intend to make it available to the hard-pressed co-ops.

If the purpose of the wage and price and other controls is to halt inflation, increase employment, and improve the quality of life of our citizens, care should be taken that programs which actually contribute to economic development aren't put in the deep freeze.

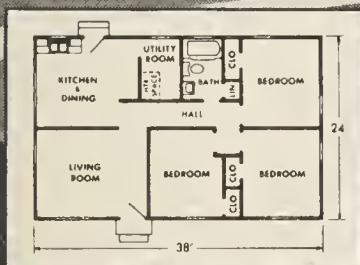
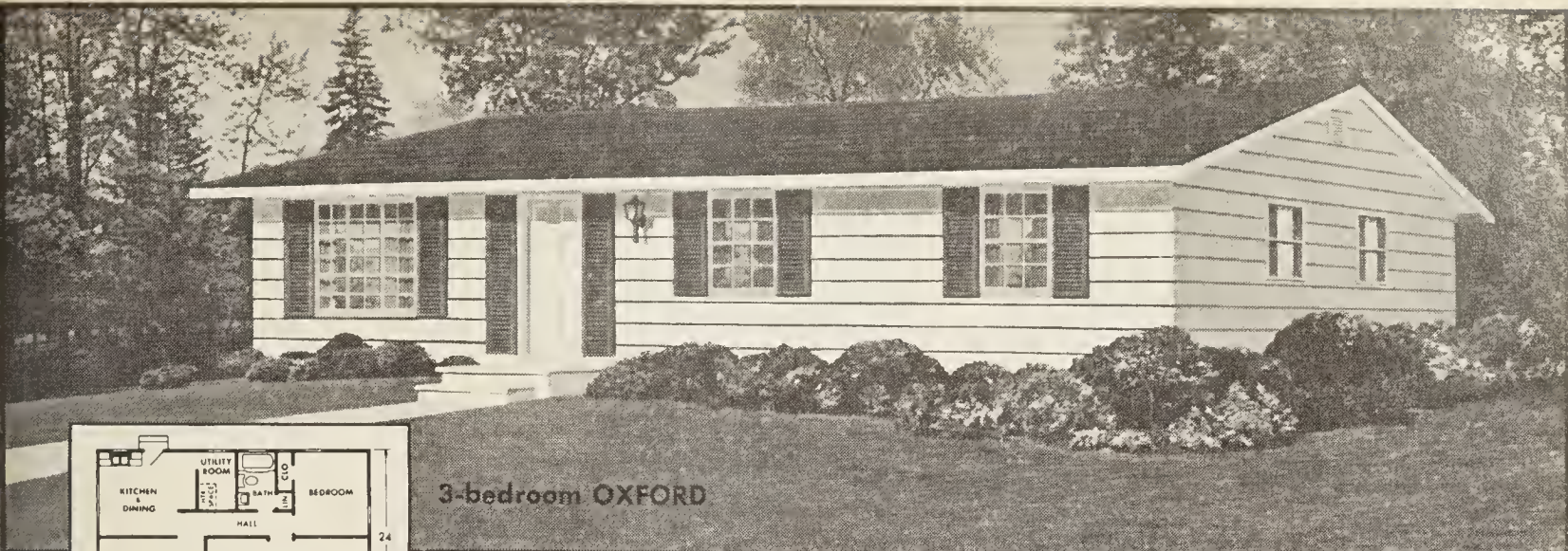
One effect of the starvation diet which REA borrowers have had to subsist on the past few years is higher rates to their consumers. When the squeeze began to be felt on loan funds, the REA administrator elected to give first priority to distribution needs, such as those of your EMCs, and almost no consideration to generation and transmission cooperative requirements. For practical purposes, the generation and transmission loan program is non-existent. This is a fact well-known by the private companies which sell power to the co-ops. With the threat of the co-ops obtaining funds with which to build their own generating plants safely out of the way, the power companies began a round of wholesale rate increases which stagger the imagination.

North Carolina's EMCs have never entered the generation business, but the fact that funds were available for that purpose was always on the bargaining table when they met with the power companies. As a consequence, the negotiated contracts met the threat of competition. But today there is no such threat; and as a result, all over the nation the co-ops find themselves involved in expensive proceedings trying to block or reduce the applications by the power companies for rate increases. Most of the rate increases have been allowed to go into effect under bond, meaning that your EMC is compelled to shell out money its rates weren't designed to produce. The only alternative for most of them has been to increase rates to you.

There are other programs which in fact contribute to economic development but are threatened by policies which seem more dedicated to holding a budgetary line than making an investment which would create an environment where a man could find a job, live in a community with decent water and sewage facilities, inhabit a sound house, have available a transportation system to move himself and his goods freely, and send his children to an adequate school.

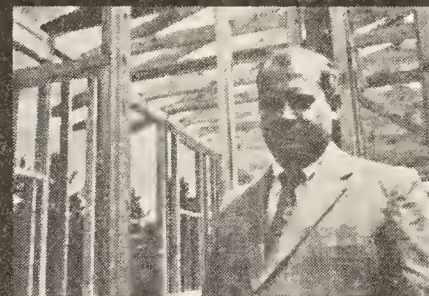
A budget is simply a reflection of a President's policies and beliefs, concurred in by Congress (if Congress finds the budget lacking, the President gets by this simply by not spending what was appropriated). If an Administration believes in a stagnant America, the quickest way to get it is to put a freeze on funds for those basic public programs that are the foundation for all growth.





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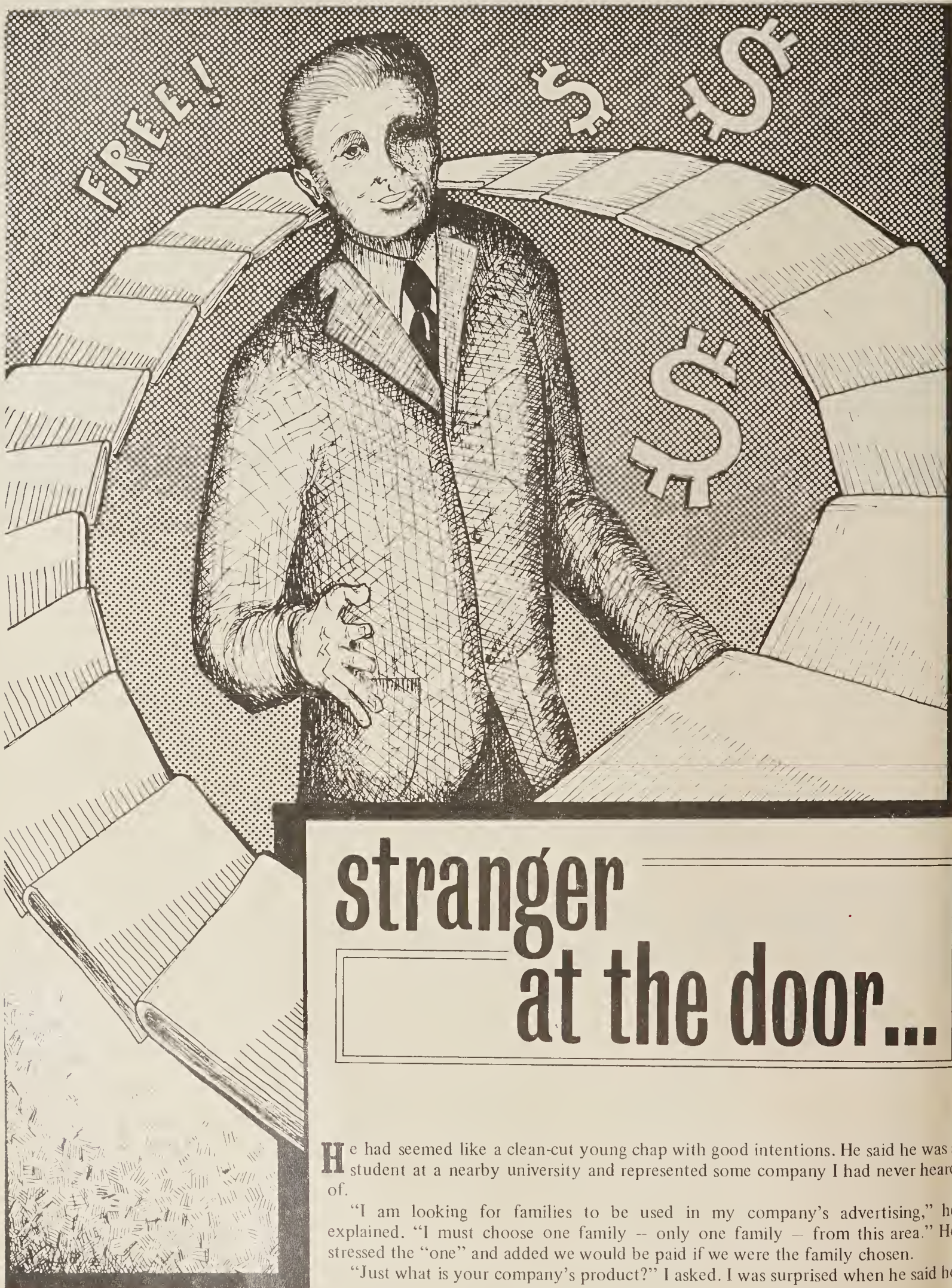
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Telephone (or neighbors) \_\_\_\_\_

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## stranger at the door...

**H**e had seemed like a clean-cut young chap with good intentions. He said he was a student at a nearby university and represented some company I had never heard of.

"I am looking for families to be used in my company's advertising," he explained. "I must choose one family — only one family — from this area." He stressed the "one" and added we would be paid if we were the family chosen.

"Just what is your company's product?" I asked. I was surprised when he said he



represented a well-known encyclopedia company. In fact, I thought the company name was a little misleading. But the young man was very articulate and smooth.

He had come to the door empty handed. So I naturally didn't suspect his intentions. Salesmen usually have a briefcase or something, you know. But now he wanted to go to his car and get one of his encyclopedias, but not for us to buy, you understand.

"Let me get one of the books for you to examine," he said. "I want to see your reaction and you must decide if you could really write a letter telling how good you think the books are."

"Just a minute," I said. "You'd better tell us what's in it for us, or you might be wasting your time."

"You get a free set of encyclopedias," he said, and rushed out to get a sample book.

That sounded pretty good to me. I had taken a few advertising courses in college. I knew that some companies use testimonials to promote their products. And even though I wasn't Jack Benny or Arnold Palmer, I had seen some pretty ordinary people on TV endorsing anything from chewing tobacco to baking flour.

By now he was back and handed the book to us for our scrutiny. He must have spent at least 20 minutes acclaiming the myriad qualities of the book we held in our hands. Water wouldn't hurt it. You could hold the entire book up with one page and it wouldn't tear out. And on and on.

"Now could you in good conscience endorse these encyclopedias?" he asked. By that time I was sure there was none better anywhere.

My wife and I looked at each other and nodded affirmatively in agreement.

"Yes," we said in chorus.

"Are you sure now?" he asked.

"Yes," we said again even more sure this time.

I was beginning to feel a little uncomfortable. The books were good all right. He didn't even have to sell me on them. Most all colleges had them in their libraries so I knew they were good. I felt greedy sitting there nodding my head trying to be convincing so we would be the "one" chosen family.

"Good!" he said. "And since you are the family I have chosen, I'm going to give you a chance to buy our 10-volume set of children's short stories at a special price."

My faith in our Santa Claus visitor sagged. He was talking about money now. And after all, our little girl was only two feet long and five months old.

Another 15 minutes expounding on the merits of the junior books, we were quoted a good price on them. And we really didn't have to buy them anyway.

By now we were sure of one thing: we wanted to be an "advertising family" and receive the free set of encyclopedias. And, yes, I decided to buy the junior books, too. Figured I would read them to the baby so she would be quoting them by the time she could talk.

"Fine!" he said. "Now there are certain conditions you must agree to. First, you must agree to buy the yearly supplement encyclopedias for the next ten years. You'll, of course, get these at a special discount price."

That's not unreasonable I thought. After all, I'd probably buy them anyway to keep my set updated.

"Secondly," he said, "you must join our research club for the next ten years. Your membership will entitle you to write in and ask any question you might have. We have a staff of 300 experts who are available to give you full answers."

"But that's what I want the encyclopedias for," I protested mildly. "I can do my own research. And, besides, I just finished school and I hope I'm through researching for awhile."

"But suppose you had to give a speech," he pointed out. "You could simply send your subject in and receive a fully researched speech already prepared for you."

Although reluctantly, I agreed I might be able to use the research service. Of course, I also realized that this meant more money. I was beginning to seriously doubt this guy's intentions. But to receive a set of encyclopedias valued at over \$500 "free" wasn't anything to sneer at.

About this time some friends dropped in so I told the young man to figure out the total costs for the junior books, the annual supplements, and the research membership.

Everyone was talking at one time and there was a lot of confusion. But not so much that I noticed the total bill he handed me amounted to over \$400. The "free" set of encyclopedias wasn't so free anymore.

"Couldn't you come back some other time?" I asked. "I'd like to think about this some." It still hadn't occurred to me that the whole matter was a farce, and that Santa Claus was actually a Con Clause.

But I signed the agreement and paid \$20 down. No sooner had he closed the front door behind himself when I realized I had been victimized by the idea of getting something "free."

The next day I learned not too surprisingly that many of my neighbors had been interviewed for a chance to be the "one" family in our area also. And some of them, like myself, had been chosen, too. But not the smart ones.

I had learned my lesson. No salesman would enter my home again — even if he were selling water and my house were on fire. But it was all in vain.

Since that experience I have been fooled time and again. But not victimized to the point of buying anything. One gentleman entered my home for the purpose of taking a "survey." He turned out to be selling encyclopedias, too.

Another gent wanted to show me a film on "fire safety and prevention." He was selling fire extinguishers.

I've learned my lesson now. I don't let anyone in my house if he's selling anything. The time to stop them is at the door.

Just recently a gentleman knocked at the door. As I opened it he said, "I represent . . . ."

"Hold it," I said. "If you're selling anything I don't want it."

After a few moments of silence and the appearance of shock faded from his face, he explained he was a member of a local church and invited my family to attend services there.

That just goes to prove you can't tell everytime. But there's one thing you can always be sure of: Beware of anyone who offers to give you something "free." There's no such thing.

*Ed Brown, Jr.*

# Why We Need Cooperatives

*If the Farmer Loses Out, the Consumer Will Pay More and Have Less Choice*

By Dr. Eric Thor

*Administrator of the Farmer Cooperative Service*

**P**roduction agriculture is moving full speed toward becoming part of an integrated production-market system, similar to that found in other U.S. industries.

Before World War I most farmers were hauling their products and driving their livestock to local markets. Prices they received came pretty much from haggling with buyers. Finding a true competitive price was difficult. The introduction of terminal markets brought together greater volume of supplies and collective demand. Thus the supply-demand relationship established price. An entire marketing system formed around the terminal markets with related services coming into play.

The terminal market system began to break down during World War II when demand for farm products expanded faster than farm production. To assure themselves of adequate supplies, many aggressive purchasers of farm products began to make their own arrangements with farmers, bypassing the terminal. Cost efficiencies were discovered through direct and large-scale procurement. Some large food retailers began to integrate back into processing and some processors back into farming. To compete, smaller food processors and retailers formed cooperative buying groups.

This change of system in acquiring raw agricultural products brought a decline in terminal markets. Many closed. Farmers began to realize that their cash markets were disappearing, that again they were forced to haggle with buyers—now wielding greater economic power, and that a fair price was even more difficult to obtain.

To offset the squeeze at the price-end of their business, some groups of farmers called upon their existing marketing cooperatives to step up and broaden their efforts, they asked their supply cooperatives to enter marketing, they formed bargaining associations, and asked market orders and other kinds of price protection from government.

As the inventive minds of the nation turned their attention from swords to plowshares, farmers shared in the burst of domestic-applied technology. Many used this technology to escape the cost-price squeeze we've heard so much about. Those who didn't began the great exodus from the country to city.

The traditional pattern was for the leading farmers to try new ideas. The rest observed results, often for several years before they followed. When only a few adapted new technology, total production did not increase enough to affect the price to any extent. Thus, the early adapters made a profit.

In time, however, the slow-adapters either left farming or also became early adapters. Result: production increased rapidly, often exceeding demand; prices fell; profits

dwindled. Even the earliest adapters found it difficult to make enough profit to pay for the investment in equipment.

Trends in farm financing are pushing agriculture toward industrialization. These include amount of credit needed, size of individual farmer loans, increased risk to lenders.

From 1960 to 1970 farm debt doubled, and it is expected to double again by 1980. The question is, where the money is going to come from?

Production agriculture is not generating capital fast enough to provide equity credit to satisfy lenders who might provide credit. This means additional equity capital will need to enter agriculture from sources other than the farmers themselves. And substantial lenders usually have a strong voice in the operations of the businesses they finance.

The amount of loans needed by individual farmers to adapt new technology is beginning to exceed the capacities of country banks. Thus the farmer often must seek capital from large city banks where he must compete for loans with non-agricultural industries.

Risk to lenders financing agriculture is increasing because of the inability of many banks to properly supervise farm loans, and lack of assurance that even the leading farmers will be able to survive technological adjustments.

The modern farm business has become so complicated that many country banks don't have the expertise to determine whether the farmer is making the right business decisions. Large city banks are so far removed from the local situation that they are becoming reluctant to be the correspondent bank.

Because of increased uncertainties, some banks are refusing to finance farmers unless they can give greater assurance of ability to pay back the loan. This condition is forcing some farmers to enter some type of contractual sale of his product before he plants it. In some cases, the contracts are unfavorable to him.

An associated financial problem that will affect the business structure of farming deals with the passing of the family farm from one generation to the next. Farming is the only business that is not commonly transferred as a going concern. In farming when the father dies, there usually is more than one heir. The farm, its equipment and livestock are sold. Often one heir goes heavily in debt to buy from the others.

In the future, it is going to be much more difficult for the heir to continue. The increasing draw-off of capital from the larger farms in the form of estate taxes is becoming so severe that few families will be able to pass their farms from one generation to the next unless incorporation and careful estate planning have been done.



*Changing patterns in agriculture are tightening the squeeze on the family farm and bringing about marketing and pricing systems which will have an increasing effect on foods the homemaker buys and serves to her family. If farmers are to retain what is left of their independence, they must unite to negotiate with buyers. What better way of doing that is there than by organizing cooperative marketing corporations?*

Trends in the food industry are pushing agriculture toward industrialization. The form in which food is delivered to the ultimate consumer is a major factor.

Nearly ready-to-eat food has mushroomed in quantity and variety since the introduction of the TV dinner. And the housewife is buying increasing volumes from retail stores and fast-service, carry-out restaurants.

A new concept is having fresh and processed food commodities assembled and prepared into nearly ready-to-serve food in large commissaries and then used as component parts of meals.

Companies in this new endeavor are being called food converters. It is not uncommon for these firms to transport the nearly ready-to-eat food to mass feeding establishments and retail stores sometimes located hundreds of miles or more away.

This new concept of food and food service is stimulating change in all segments of the food and agriculture industry. Food processing companies and some retail stores are becoming fully integrated food companies. Some processors are integrating all the way forward into the food service and restaurant business. Others are integrating forward only to preparation of nearly ready-to-eat foods and marketing their product through retail stores. Some retail stores are entering the mass feeding business. This integration is affecting marketing in many ways:

—The number of decision-making points in the system is reduced. Instead of thousands of chefs or dietitians determining what foods should be purchased from hundreds of produce and meat wholesalers, a few computers of large firms may be procuring food for standardized menus developed on a least-cost basis.

—Price becomes more important. Differences of as little as one-tenth of a cent per meal could substantially affect the profit of food firms preparing and serving millions of meals. If the computer says plums rather than peaches, then the consumer will eat plums.

—Product specification in procurement is increasing. To farmers this may mean particular varieties and specific cultural practices.

—Opportunities to expand consumption of a commodity through advertising are decreasing. As computer selection based on cost increases, the value of commodity advertising will decrease.

—The mix of fresh, canned and frozen foods is changing. This means an increasing market to some agriculture producers, a declining market to others. Food converters mostly use items that can be frozen.

—Contracting is increasing. Centralizing the mass feeding business can be expected to lead to fewer firms. Bidding for contracts will be more competitive. Margins will be narrower. With these prospects, food converters will want to know their costs before bidding. To do this, they will ask the processor and packer to contract with them. In turn,

the processor and packer will want to contract with farmers.

—The new integrated food system is going to make it more difficult than it presently is for processors and farmers to discover the true competitive price.

Under the emerging integrated food system, procurement of food products will be done from a world base. U.S. food and agricultural firms will become multi-national in scope. Some U.S. based food companies already have farming operations, food processing, and retail companies in other countries. These firms are moving food products from country to country as market opportunities develop.

Some retail stores also are beginning to contract with firms in other countries. It is common for these contracts to specify the type, quality and quantity of products and the dates of delivery. Often the contracts are for more than one year.

The 1970 Agricultural Act was a major step in the direction of helping agriculture become a part of an industrialized system. First, it provided farmers with greater freedom in regard to what and how much they produce. Second, it put greater reliance upon the market system. Third, it differentiated the problems of farmers in the mainstream of agriculture from those of the low-income people in agriculture.

Current farm bargaining legislation under consideration is an extension of this changing policy. The general direction of the legislation is to establish the framework whereby farmers can employ group action to try to obtain the best price possible in view of market demands.

Production agriculture appears headed in one of two general directions, or segments of it in both directions:

1. It can be absorbed by large food firms integrating back into farming.

2. It can integrate forward in a number of ways:

—Individual farmers can enter into a contractual arrangement with a large-integrated firm. While this would give the farmer a home for his product, provide him an avenue for capital and the planning he needs, he would have little negotiating power to obtain the best possible price.

—A group of farmers could join and become the full supplier to and sharing the the profits with the integrated company.

Farmers could form bargaining associations to negotiate with buyers.

Farmers could integrate forward to the ultimate consumer through cooperative corporations entirely or through joint ventures between cooperatives and public stock or private stock companies.

Considering the routes production agriculture could take in an industrialized and multi-national agriculture, cooperative action is the only course farmers can choose if they wish to retain the independent-operator, family-size farm system.



# It's Your Coast Too



Bald Head Island as seen from Southport: The debate over its future points up problems that affect our entire coast.

By Sam Edge

Every year thousands of people visit North Carolina's coast to ride the waves, play in the surf and lie on the sand. But what about the future? What would happen if you returned to your favorite spot to find it spoiled by man's ignorance, apathy, carelessness and greed.

North Carolina's shoreline is in trouble due to pollution, commercial development and erosion. Even though we are in a better position than most Atlantic coastal states, we must solve our shoreline's problems and to do that we first must understand them.

The sea is a savage world where only the fittest survives and the balance of nature is maintained by predators of many species. When man intrudes with his wastes and pollution, the balance is upset and nature's world along with man's world is threatened.

When, for example, industrial waste with high mercury content is dumped into the Cape Fear River, it flows down to the sea where it contaminates many life forms. In recent studies, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration found both tuna and swordfish, which spend their lives in the open sea, contained mercury well above the tolerance level.

Human pollution is devastating, whether it comes in the form of insecticides, mercury, or common trash and waste materials.

According to Jim Brown, a biologist with the State Department of Conservation and Development, 45,341 acres of shellfish waters, the majority of it in the lower Cape Fear River system around Wilmington and Southport, had to be closed to the harvesting of oysters and shellfish because of pollution.

Many of Southport's residents depend on the fishing industry and they feel that if the pollution problem is not corrected the fishing industry and even Southport itself will one day fade away.

"Even if all sources of pollution were immediately corrected," Brown said, "it would probably be many years before the accumulated contaminants would be neutralized or otherwise purged."

Over-development likewise is a threat to our coast. For the past 15 years or so, commercial development and the construction and maintenance of navigation channels have resulted in the destruction of many of the most productive seafood areas in and around the mouth of the Cape Fear River.

The much public debate over the future of Bald Head Island points up the complexities of the conflict between conservationists and developers. Governor Scott and the majority of the State Board of Conservation and Development oppose development of the island due to the uniqueness of its climate and flora and fauna characteristics as well as its value to students of ecology, naturalists and ecological research.

The Cape Fear Development Corporation on the other hand uses tax values, job opportunities and tourist trade and the argument that much of the island will be left in its natural state as points in favor of development of the proposed resort.

The question thus arises: At what point does ecology take precedence over commercial development?

Although conservationists and developers disagree on the answer, they face a common enemy: Erosion. A few examples were cited by Brown.

Perhaps the greatest erosion problem is being experienced in Dare County at Oregon Inlet where valuable offshore fisheries, landings and several sea-going vessels are being lost each year.



A naval facility on the beach area north of Cape Hatteras has been threatened for many years and substantial sums have been spent to correct the problem. At Wrightsville Beach and Carolina Beach, federal beach stabilization projects completed four years ago already have required extensive repair.

At the Fort Fisher historical area, a stabilization project is awaiting approval and assistance is being sought to check beach front erosion in the Club Colony area on Bogue Banks. Drum Inlet was completely closed last December and January, and beach buggies can drive over sand areas that not long ago comprised the inlet.

At Holden's Beach a number of private lots have been undermined and even part of the road has fallen prey to shifting sands and high water. The Wilmington District Army Corps of Engineers Office has been studying the problem for several years. State assistance is being sought to at least temporarily stabilize the inlet. Through business efforts of the owners of the area, sea walls and filling projects have been initiated, but sea walls and other such attempts have failed to do the job satisfactorily.

In other areas along our coast, erosion has caused extensive damage to private lots and commercial resort property. The ocean is washing up to and even under cottages which once stood well back from it, loosening foundations and steps and in some cases threatening total destruction.

Our State government is doing much and in some instances is very successful. The Department of Conservation and Development and many of its divisions must be given much of the credit.

Private business on its own can help as shown by the efforts made at Holden's Beach. On the other hand, some businesses will act only when court action is threatened or carried out.

Every North Carolinian has cause to be concerned.

Remember, Mr. and Mrs. North Carolina, wherever you live in the state, it's your coast, too.



Southport residents feel pollution problems threaten its industry and future.



Erosion eating away the coast line damaged part of the road at Holden's Beach.



A sea wall at Holden's Beach



The sea's a devastating force



**M**acrame—It's sweeping the country. You see people doing it everywhere— waiting for buses, riding trains, sitting in parks or on beaches. What is this craze? It's an ancient craft utilizing twine, cord or yarn to make a coarse fringe by knotting decorative patterns. If you've ever tied a knot or followed instructions, you can macrame.

All you need besides a few simple materials are time, patience and a desire to experiment. Unlike puzzles or other hobbies, macrame is an authentic craft like glass blowing or leather tooling. It was introduced into France from Arabia in the 14th century. Columbus's sailors traded macrame objects they made on board ship with American Indians. Today, teens are trading them with friends for tie-dyed shirts or cutoffs, or making them as gifts.

You and your teens can make things like mats, rugs, bags, belts, jewelry, lamp shades, sashes or

almost anything with this technique. The trick is selecting materials that'll match your finished project's use. Projects getting hard wear, like rugs and mats, usually require strong cord, while airy designs call for more flexible twine.

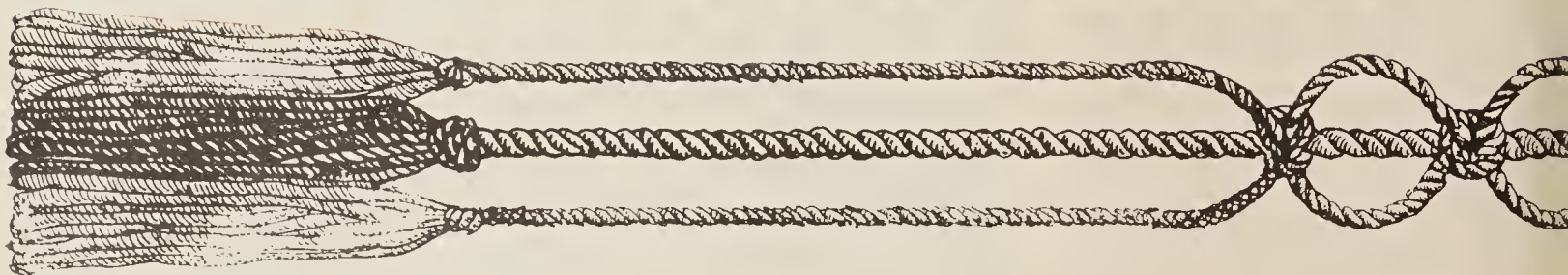
You don't need any special equipment or materials to macrame. You probably already have everything. To start, you'll need a worktable surface which will hold pins. A padded board or pillow or even a cardboard box would be ideal. This surface should be wider than the design you plan to make. Plastic-headed pins are ideal for anchoring twine—tape or push pins work, too. You'll also need a yardstick and a pair of scissors.

No matter what you make, pattern should dominate a macrame design. Materials, twine color and so on should merely accent it. To achieve this effect, limit the number of colors in your design.

To add color, you might dye twine or cord



# macrame:



**ONLY  
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postpaid. Enclose cash, check or money order (no stamps or C. O. D.). Send orders to: **CAROLINA COUNTRY, INSTANT MACRAME BOOK, Box 155, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N. Y. 10011**

## KNOTTY ART FORM



with regular fabric dye before you begin knotting. If you dye a finished design, as it stretches, undyed portions will show, detracting from your design.

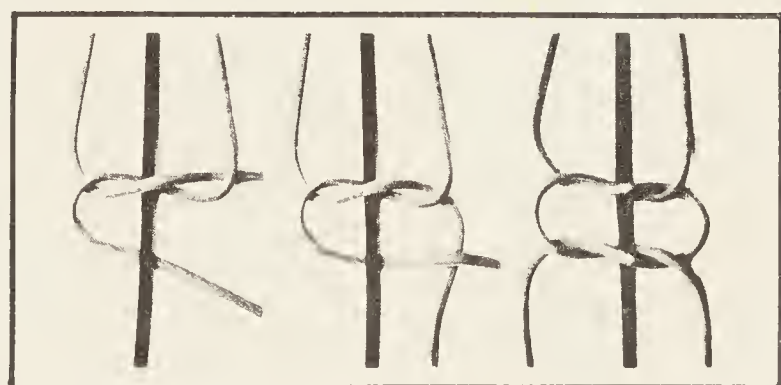
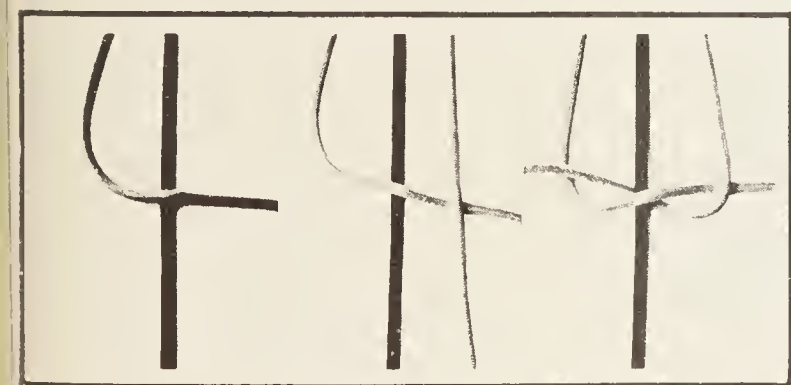
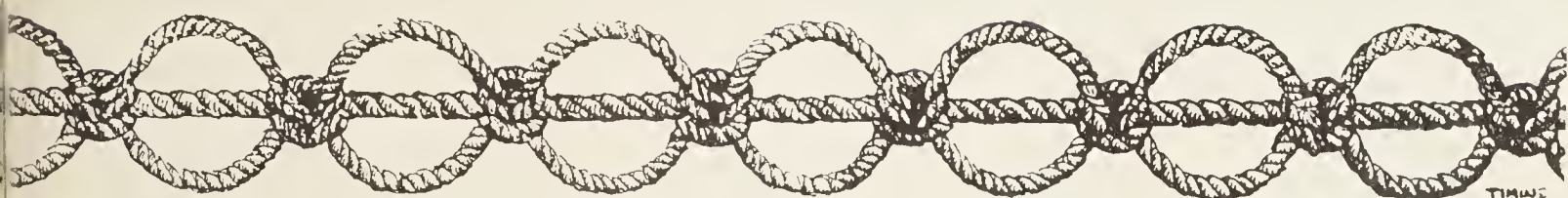
Because materials are relatively simple and inexpensive, you might try a variety of designs and techniques. The important thing is to start with something simple and keep at it until you've learned the basic technique. For instance, a macrame belt would be ideal for a beginner. Why not try it, using the basic square-knot procedure illustrated below. It might be a fun project for all your family.

You'll need two pieces of cord about seven feet long, and another thicker piece about five feet long. Leaving 14-inch ends, tape the cords securely to a table edge, with the heavier one in the middle. With outside cords, make a tight square knot around the middle cord, as shown below. Make another knot about two and a half inches below;

push the knot up half an inch so outside cords form a circle. Continue making knots, adjusting each one as you finish it, so all circles are the same. Knot to your waist or hip measurement. Then finish your belt by tying the ends of each cord with an ordinary knot about nine inches from end of circles. Cut off excess cord four inches below the knots and unravel the ends. Steam press them flat.

Once you've accomplished this belt successfully, you might want to progress to more elaborate belts, or even quite complex pieces like mats and rugs or bed covers or even clothes. Lots of instructions detailing procedures are available—free and for sale. You might order the "Instant Macrame" book to start with. Or you might experiment a little, creating your own original designs. No matter how you approach this project, though, have fun doing it! For materials, check with hobby shops, craft shops and hardware stores.

by ALDONA INDREIKA



*Tape three cords to a table edge, putting a heavier one in the center. Lay left strand (a) over center strand (b) and under right strand (c). Loop "c" under "b" and through the loop created by "a" and "b".*

*Now loop "c" under "b" and over "a". Then lay "a" across "b" and pull through the loop created by strands "a" and "b". Pull tight, and you've completed the basic macrame square knot.*



# Consumer News

By THOMAS J. BOLCH

A law enacted by the 1971 General Assembly outlaws pyramid and chain distribution schemes throughout North Carolina. Such schemes are called pyramid schemes because they typically start out with one person who brings in four persons who in turn each bring in four persons and so forth.

The new law makes unlawful any business program in which an individual must pay for the opportunity to participate and in which the participant receives compensation when other persons become participants. The fact that you may get merchandize doesn't make it legal.

The law makes participation such schemes a misdemeanor.

The pyramid distribution plan usually operates on three or more levels of participation: the retailer, the distributor, and the general distributor. The distributor and general distributor generally pay several hundred dollars (sometimes \$2,000 or \$3,000) for the opportunity to participate in the plan.

They hope to make a large profit (promised by the promoters) by persuading others to invest in similar participation. All such programs offer financial rewards when others are brought in at the same level or a lower level. Often, the opportunity to bring in others at a high level induces a participant to increase his investment in order to increase the reward for bringing in these new participants.

As with all pyramid or chain schemes, those who enter the program after the first few weeks have an ever diminishing opportunity to even recover their initial investment.

BE WARY of free gifts, prizes and special offers where you have to give your name, address and telephone number. Such giveaways are devices used by many promoters to pile mailing lists of prospective suckers. If you want to keep the barrage of junk mail and door-to-door salesmen to a minimum, resist signing up for those so-called "free" gifts.

Attorney General Robert Morgan's Consumer Protection Division receives hundreds of letters each year similar to one recently received from a Sanford lady. She signed up for a free gift from a cookware company at last year's State Fair. Later, she was notified that she had won a prize. In order to receive it, she had to invite five guests to a dinner at her home. The meal was provided and cooked by a salesman from the cookware company. The lady and her former friends were subjected to a sales pitch for a \$300 set of pots and pans and also a \$30 salad chopper. The hostess and two of her guests fell for the saladmaker offer. They wrote to the Consumer Protection Division after they had made several attempts to obtain refunds for the three useless \$30 saladmakers.

WATCHOUT FOR WIG SALES. Many North Carolina ladies have recently received a postcard from a wig styling club in Pennsylvania telling them that they had won a free wig in a drawing. All they had to do to get the free wig was to pay \$2.96 for postage and handling and \$13.85 for styling. The wig is said to be an \$89.00 value, so what's \$16.81? And after all, the company says satisfaction is guaranteed or else you'll get your money back. The wig is a cheap, sorry looking thing. When the ladies wrote for the promised refund, all they get is a series of forms to fill out and return. The Consumer Protection Division is still working on this one, so watch out.



9384



4614  
SIZES 8-18



9055  
SIZES 10 1/2, 20 1/2

## Fashion FAVORITES



9173  
SIZES 7-15



Pattern No. 9384 is cut in one size

Pattern No. 4614 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18.

Pattern No. 9055 is cut in sizes 10 1/2, 12 1/2, 14 1/2, 16 1/2, 18 1/2 and 20 1/2

Pattern No. 9173 is cut in sizes 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15.

Send 75 cents in coin (no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA COUNTRY, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York, New York 10011. For first class mail, add 15 cents for each pattern.





## KITCHEN CORNER

### Graham Cracker Cake

This month's recipe is sent in by Mrs. Joseph Barbour of Erwin, North Carolina. She writes that it is one of her family's favorite desserts and she enjoys serving it because it is "so different."

Mrs. Barbour is a housewife served by South River Electric Membership Corporation. She is the mother of three children who are now all married and who have advanced her to the position of Grandmother.

We hope that you will enjoy this luscious cake and, if you have any favorite recipes of your own, will send them to Carolina Country.

Send the recipe that you would like to share through this column to: Brenda Sargent, Kitchen Corner, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602. Tell us something about yourself and family and give us the name of your electric membership corporation. We pay \$2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

#### CAROLINA COUNTRY RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. Joseph Barbour, Route 1, Erwin, N.C.

#### GRAHAM CRACKER CAKE

2 sticks of margarine (creamed)	4 cups of crushed graham crackers
2 cups of sugar	
5 eggs	1 cup angel flaked coconut
1 cup of sweet milk	1 cup pecans
1 tsp. baking powder	2 tsp. vanilla

Combine creamed margarine and sugar. Add eggs one at a time and beat well. Dissolve baking powder in milk and add to mixture. Add the rest of the ingredients. Bake in 9 inch cake pans at 350 degrees for 30-35 minutes. Makes 3 layers.

#### FILLING

1 No. 2 can crushed pineapple  
1 flat No. 1 can crushed pineapple  
1½ cups white sugar  
3 Tbs. flour

Drain pineapple and save juice (this should yield 3½ cups of crushed pineapple). Mix sugar and pineapple juice and bring to a boil. Add flour to drained pineapple; mix thoroughly. Next add pineapple to juice and cook on low heat until thickened. Spread between layers.

## Free Patterns



Multi-Colored Beret

Try this beret in some unusual color combination like: coral, lilac and light oxford.



Lace Shell

Wear this summer pullover over a body-fitting turtle neck for the layered look in winter.



Striped Sweater

Coordinate this striped sweater with a suit or pantsuit. Note the very flattering neckline and raglan sleeves.

To:

The Carolina Homemaker This pattern offer expires  
P. O. Box 1699 March 15, 1972  
Raleigh, N. C. 27602

Please send me the pattern instructions I have checked below I am enclosing a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope bearing an 8-cent stamp. (Two such envelopes are required for more than 4 patterns.)

☐ Multi-colored Beret ☐ Lace Shell  
☐ Striped Short Sleeve Sweater

My name is: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

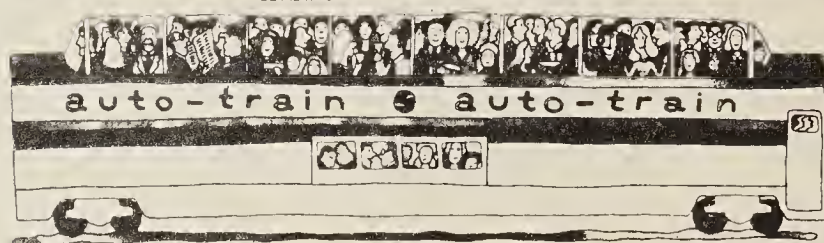
Comment; if any: \_\_\_\_\_

The name of my EMC is: \_\_\_\_\_





LOADING CARS IN AUTO-TRAIN AD



FULL COMPLEMENT ENJOYING DOME CAR

# Auto-Train

The 1,340-mile trip down I-95 from New York to Florida is a two-night, nine-meal ordeal by car. It costs about \$150 for a group of four. But thousands of vacationers drive, although they might save time and money by flying, because they have to have a car when they get there.

A new Auto-Train offers a happy solution. Modeled on the popular auto-carrying passenger trains of Europe and Canada, the Auto-Train was scheduled to begin running daily from the Washington suburb of Alexandria, Va., to Sanford, Fla., December 6.

The train has a capacity for 90 to 104 vehicles in several enclosed carrier cars for a flat fee of \$190 per vehicle and group of four passengers.

Its schedule calls for it to leave the new Alexandria station at 8 p.m., stop only for brief crew changes, and arrive at 11 a.m. the next day in Sanford, a pleasant three and one-half hour drive from Fort Lauderdale or Miami.

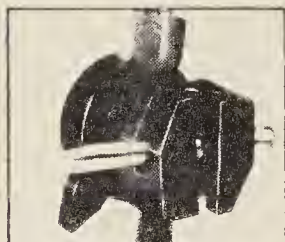
Besides the obvious convenience it offers, Auto-Train was expected to be as much fun as the Florida holiday itself. In an age when rail passengers count themselves lucky if they can get stale sandwiches and warm soft drinks, the Auto-Train should be something like a luxury cruise ship on wheels.

For adults, there will be cocktails and complimentary hors d'oeuvres in each of the 13 full-dome coaches. For children, there will be cartoons and a G-rated movie. At 9 p.m., a sitdown buffet supper will be served, followed by a movie for grownups and refreshments until 3 a.m. in a lounge with a vocalist.

Auto-Train was booked full even before it started running through December and well into January. Auto-Train's president, Eugene Garfield, a 35-year-old lawyer, got the idea while serving as an assistant to U.S. Transportation Secretary Alan Boyd in 1969. By selling 700,000 shares of common stock at \$10 a share to buy equipment, he and his associates were able to launch Auto-Train debt-free. The Seaboard Coast Line provides crews, maintenance and tracks for the overland luxury cruise.

## STA-TITE® — NEW PATENTED FENCE INSULATORS THAT LAST AND L-A-S-T

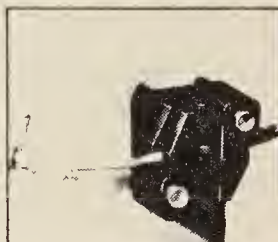
**STA-TITE®** Invented by a farmer who once had the same electric fence problems you have. Completely guaranteed insulators that won't slip, sag or short out. Handles smooth or barb wire.



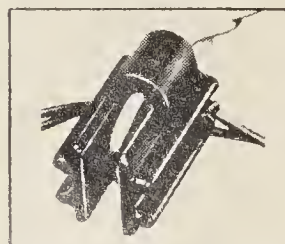
**RP-12 — ROUND POST INSULATOR** — String the wire — slip it on and plastic nut locks insulator in place. Simple — sturdy — nothing to rust. For 3/8" post. **RP-13** — 1/2" post.



**T-10 — "T" POST INSULATOR** — Snaps into position. Regular wire clips keep it in place. Holds wire on steepest slopes.

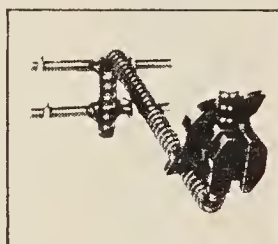


**W-11 — WOOD POST INSULATOR** — Anchor with single nail. Exclusive "wire lock" feature holds wire securely. No special nail or clips needed.



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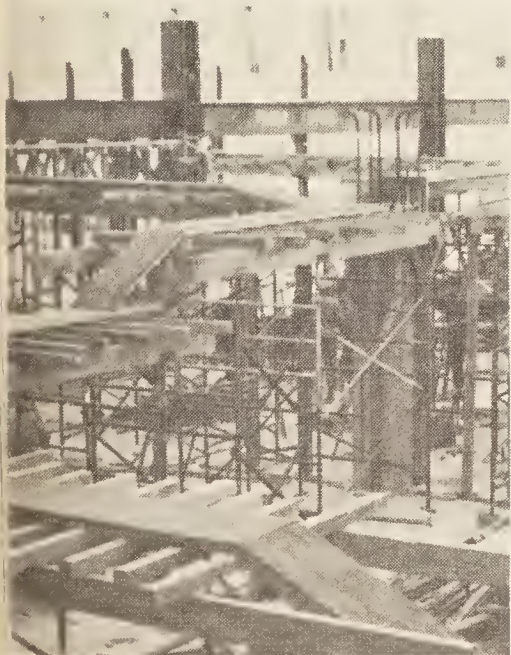
# Requiem for a City

*There must be change if there is to be growth. There must be in growing cities a kaleidoscope of ever changing patterns, of old buildings being torn down and new buildings rising, of old landmarks giving way for progress. Still there is something in all of us that is called nostalgia, and it warms our memories and it sometimes makes what was more substantial than what is and what will be.*

**I**t isn't there now. There is nothing now except a barricade enclosing a construction site.

Almost since yesterday it seems the city has changed. The Raleigh of buildings so familiar that they still linger in the mind's eye has become a Raleigh tearing down and putting up. Yet not until you look closely or unless you have been away, and are looking anew, do you realize how much is different.

Not unless you tried to remember what stood where the angular orange steel skeletons stand, where the new buildings rise, and what there used to be where the gaps show between the storefronts would you remember they had not been there always.



The old is gone, the new arises.

Not unless you try to picture it do you realize the picture had disappeared.

The candy store on Fayetteville Street is gone. The alley leading to a court unchanged for 50 years now is a driveway for a parking lot.

The clock repair shop behind the old City Hall. Wasn't it only a few weeks ago that you'd seen the German clock in a jar ticking in its window?

The deep hole being dug deeper back in the barricade. What had been there and what will there be when the digging was finished?

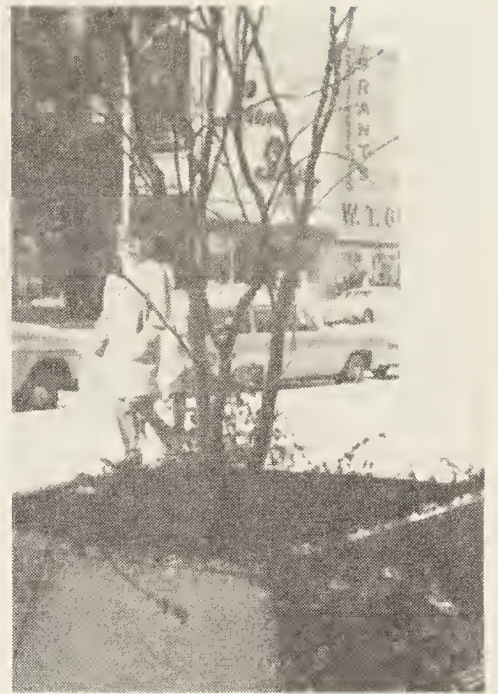
The old granite Wake County Courthouse is gone. You and crowds of others watched over the weeks as it was demolished by a crane swinging a mammoth concrete ball, battering down first the central section and then the two ends. A proud new courthouse now occupies its place.

The old Wachovia Bank Building at the corner of Martin and Fayetteville streets met a similar fate. A new office building housing N.C. National Bank has replaced it.

Somebody you knew had lived in a house on the site of the new State House. Where was it that the house stood? And what was it that you used to notice and had meant to ask about in the house among the houses razed on Edenton Street.

On the corner of Martin and Salisbury streets the new First Federal Savings Building now stands where the old Academy Building used to be. There were shops along the Martin Street side. Or were there?

On the corner of Fayetteville and Davie Streets, where the tall new Branch Banking and Trust office building now stands, that's where the old City Hall was. Had it occupied both sites? Hadn't there been some stores or offices or both between it and Hudson-Belk? Wasn't there a filling station behind it?



Where a street ran there is a mall

On Wilmington Street, where the Job P. Wyatt hardware store was before it moved to the northern end of Downtown Boulevard, when was it that part of it became Wyatt-Quarles Seed Company and the other part an annex to Hudson-Belk? Where was it along there that you used to find the Carolina Hardware Company? Or was it farther up the street?

On West Martin Street, the sturdy building in which Josephus Daniels edited *The News and Observer* is gone and now the parking lot laid over its foundations has become a loading ramp and annex for the paper's circulation department. Didn't the old newspaper office have marble steps and a revolving door? How long had it been gone? Five years? Ten? Fifteen? Can it be that long?

And on Wilmington Street there was an old livery stable. Or was it out farther?

And a church stood about there or some place along there.

If you close your eyes and think you can picture it all, the windows with stained glass, the entrance on the corner.

It was there. Or it might have been. Only everything looks different now.

Or perhaps your memory deceives you.

Or perhaps it never was.

*Jim Chaney*



# "Should Girl's Be Allowed to Wear Shorts or 'Hot Pants' to School?"

"No. Shorts and hot pants are very fashionable and look great on the girl with the figure for them. I feel, though, that school is not the appropriate place to wear them; they are suited more for outdoor activities."

Jean Barnes  
Road 1827  
Stanley

*Jean is a senior at Stanley High School and enjoys basketball, bowling and sewing as pastimes. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Barnes, are served by Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation.*

"Yes, I think girls should be allowed to wear shorts or hot pants to school. There are many pretty and tasteful outfits in the stores to choose from. However, a garment should not be worn simply because it happens to be the fad or fashion. What you wear to school or anywhere should be left up to your mirror and good common sense — not the school board.

If you look well and are comfortable in shorts, I see no reason not to wear them. Personally, I prefer long pants, skirts and sweaters for school."

Ramona Kiser  
Route 4, Box 540  
Hickory

*Ramona is 17 and a senior at George Hildebran High School. She enjoys good conversation and listening to good music. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bobby Kiser, are served by Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation.*

"Well, yes. I think it is alright to wear hot pants to school as long as they are not too 'hot'."

Joann Kerr  
Route 1, Box 227  
Garland

*Joann is 14 and in the 9th grade at Garland High School. Her hobbies are dancing, singing and playing basketball. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kerr, Joann's parents, are served by Four County Electric Membership Corporation.*

"Yes, I think girls should be allowed to wear shorts and hot pants to school, or at least, be given the opportunity to do so once in a while. After all, some girls wear their dresses and skirts just as short as the hot pants. So if they buy this type of attire, let them wear it. However, the most liberal of liberals will agree, I am sure, to seek justice in the event of abuse."

Paulette Waring  
Route 1, Box 45  
Morven

*Paulette is 16 and a junior at Bowman High School. Cooking, sewing, dancing, singing and reading are her favorite sources of entertainment. Mr. and Mrs. Alex Waring, Paulette's parents, are served by Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation.*



If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, Carolina Country, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27602, at once. Tell us a few facts about yourself—your age, school, hobbies, etc. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you \$5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a \$5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

## NEXT QUESTION

**"How much power should students have in governing their school?"**

This question was submitted by Kim Helms who is in the eighth grade at Highland Jr. High. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Helms, are served by Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation.





The Trust you referred to is more than a trust; it is a world wide power so vast and so great that only the dissolvment of the International Bankers who control every nation on earth could end it. Effective action will not be taken by the so-called Anti-Trust Division, the FTC or Congress because they are controlled by the International Bankers, or to use your term, the Trust.

William C. Chakford  
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

I enjoy Carolina Country more than any other magazine.

Susan Burton  
Rt. 1, Candor

I enjoy your magazine immensely, especially the patterns and recipes.

Mrs. Roland P. Couch  
Rt. 2, Lexington

The article "Bust the Trust or It Will Bust Us" was interesting and informative. The problem is urgent. However, the concentration of wealth and power developed under the watchful eye of the Anti-Trust Division. If our Democratic Capitalism System is to survive, there must be basic reforms to distribute the benefits equitably to all citizens in a way that will generate incentive and a sense of belonging. The one way to accomplish this is through a system of progressive taxation on income, gifts and inheritances, the taxes that cannot be passed on to the consumer. The plan would control inflation, increase the value of the dollar, encourage consumption, reduce unemployment, balance the budget and reduce the indebtedness.

Fred G. Brummitt  
Bakersville

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# No Television for You?

lineman clothes and into his cold trouble-truck.

Driving over the ice and snow covered street, Harold locates the address and notices that the whole area is in darkness. This tells him that the trouble might be the fuse at the nearest transformer pole.

But when he gets to the transformer pole, he finds he must look farther for the cause of the trouble. He continues his search to find a tree has been blown against the electric pole and both tree and pole have crashed to the ground.

Harold calls Milton on the radio and reports the location and the trouble. He tells Milton the size of pole, number of crossarms, size and length of wire and other materials needed to restore the electricity.

Milt, in the meantime, has started gathering some of the materials at the office, while Harold is out at the trouble spot, clearing things up to make the area safe to work by placing grounds on the poles on both sides of the fallen pole.

The last of the line crew has met at the office. While the driver starts his truck, the others check for flashlights and materials, hook up the pole trailer and set through the snow, sleet and wind, to pick up the pole.

With the pole loaded onto the trailer and the material on the truck, they start over the slick roads to the spot where Harold meets them at the side of the road and tells them the trouble is about 100 yards away. Since there is a fence here and ditch there, they will have to leave the truck here and carry everything to the area.

Each of the linemen picks up a few of the tools he will need and starts the first trip back through the fence and over the ditch, on ice and snow, through the wind and sleet.

First, they must clear away the tree. They have to saw off the branches and cut the trunk into sections so that the tree can be moved from the area where the work on the line has to be done.

While some of the men are clearing up the tree, the others start back to the truck to get the new pole ready to

replace the broken one. They also must get shovels and post hole diggers to dig the hole by hand, since they cannot get their truck back there to dig a hole with its mechanical auger.

After an hour or so, the tree has been cleared and the hole has been dug. Now the men go to the truck to carry the thousand or more pound pole through the fence and over the ditch.

A cup of coffee would go good right now, but there is still a lot of work to do, so a couple of them get on their hooks and belts and start to frame the pole with the crossarms and hardware they had picked up at the office.

It is colder up there, 40 feet in the air on the pole, because there aren't any bushes or shrubs to break the wind. The ground men send the materials up and the work continues with the help of some spot lights that usually shine right in their eyes when they look down at the ground.

One piece of material they will need later is missing. Harold calls Milton on the radio and tells him that he will come in and pick it up. When Harold picks up the piece of material, he also picks up a pot of hot coffee Milton had made and then takes the coffee to the crew, even though there is only two cups for them to share.

Now the wires are being spliced into the insulators on the new pole as daylight starts to appear. It makes it a little easier, even feels like the sub-zero weather is getting warmer.

The tree out of the way, the pole replaced, the wires strung, and the grounds removed, it's time to close the switches to put the electricity back into the houses. When this does happen, and you had forgotten to turn your TV off when the lights went out last night and you went to bed, your TV comes on and wakes you. Remember, how mad you were?

With the electric service back to normal, the linemen carry all the tools and equipment back to the truck and put them in their proper places and load the truck for breakfast, finishing just in time to report for their regular day's work.

*Robert E. Gregor*

**T**he weather is cold and the wind is blowing the snow in every direction. Not fit out for man or beast.

It is just after midnight and you are in your home by the warm fireside. Most of the family is in bed. You would be there also if the late show on television were not one you had missed before and really wanted to see.

Suddenly your house goes dark. You check the light switches and your fuse panel, only to find that they are all intact. You look outside and notice the snow has started to change to rain. There isn't a light to be seen in the neighborhood. Normally John and Helen, across the street, have lights on all night long.

You call your EMC or electric company. A pleasant voice thanks you for calling and assures you the damage will be repaired as soon as possible. Then, since you feel you've missed the best part of the TV movie and you don't know when the electricity will be back on, you go to bed.

But what has taken place at the other end of your telephone call?

Milton, whose pleasant voice assured you your electricity would be back on as soon as possible, has called Harold, the lineman who has standby duty this particular night and told him the electricity is off at your address. Harold gets out of bed, into his heavy



# The Poet's Corner- Verses by Our Readers

## BEST OF BOOKS

### Winter Sunset

Sunset  
This evening  
Lingers  
Over snow,  
Spreading  
Crimson,  
Darkens,  
Disappears;  
Anticipating  
The first,  
Winter stars.

William Beyer  
Ft. Pierce, Fla.

### Speak Softly

Those words so harsh, though kindly meant,  
That emanate from fools like me  
And lead to friendships broken,  
Might well convey their true intent  
If they, with tact, could only be  
A bit more softly spoken.

Paul Ellis Bowman  
Rt. 5, Hickory

### Heaven

A place where all God's children meet,  
A place to kneel at our Savior's feet,  
A place where joy will always be,  
A place I know I'll someday see,  
That's Heaven.

Clara Kilby  
Rt. 1, Wilbar

### In That Secret Place

In that secret, bowered place-  
I wondered what we had found.  
Crying moments,  
That bore a cornucopia of us;  
And when the evening star had set,  
And we had gone,  
Particles of earth and sky clung to us.  
When night descends-  
I think that we are there still,  
As our love's warmth  
Flows into that ancient place.  
And to the ones that should discover where  
we have been-  
They will find only echoes;  
Silent echoes,  
That are called down the hall of memory.

William Tyson  
Goldsboro

### Just A Little Boy

He jumped on the couch  
After tracking mud on the rug.  
He turned over a lamp,  
Then he gave me a hug.  
He spilled his milk on the kitchen floor  
And crumbled his cookies,  
Then asked for more.  
But, oh well, he's only four.  
He slammed the door  
When he went out to play.  
When I checked on him,  
He had run away.  
I finally found him,  
And he had lost a shoe.  
But he took my hand-  
And said, "Grandma, I love you."

Mrs. Edna Sawyer  
Havelock

### The Baboon

I saw a baboon at the zoo  
And I'm convinced he saw me too.  
As he looked up with lonely eyes,  
His gaze appeared, to my surprise,  
Intelligent, humane and bold-  
It was a wonder to behold.  
He looked just like a tired old man  
Trying hard to understand  
What he was doing sitting there  
Where everyone could come and stare.  
With blue-gray hair so scraggly shorn,  
He seemed forgotten and forlorn.  
My heart went out to that small guy,  
Who sat caged up and knew not why.

Jane Wood  
Rt. 3, Denton

**BROKEN ACRES.** By Joyce Proctor Beaman. Illustrated by Mary Goslen. John F. Blair, Publisher. 145 pages. \$3.95.

Joyce Proctor Beaman, a native of Wilson County, North Carolina, has written a book for children ages 10 and older about a subject she knows well—tobacco farming.

Mrs. Beaman's experience as a high school librarian, creative writing instructor and author of feature articles in many North Carolina newspapers and magazines has brought to her storytelling a great degree of polish.

This new novel is the story of a 12-year-old girl who lives with her family on a tobacco farm in Wilson County. It presents an intimate picture of eastern North Carolina farm life in the mid-1950's.

The girl Melody spends her summer helping her father with his tobacco crop, sharing the dismay as well as excitement of this occupation. Throughout she searches for a solution to a pressing family problem—that of a younger brother born with a birth defect.

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# HALE!

## The Star

Mrs. Sandra Blankenship of Deep Gap says her seven-year-old son, Ralph Lee Blankenship, wrote this poem after he saw a star under the moon one night when they were riding to prayer meeting.

I saw a star under the moon  
And it gave me a hunch  
it wasn't noon.  
I like the star so nice and white  
Because it gave out  
a ray of light.  
How pretty it looked,  
In the sky it shook.  
It was a star  
Floating through the sky so far.

## The Story of Lot

A Sunday School teacher reports she was telling her class the story of Lot.

"Lot was warned to take his wife and flee out of the city, but his wife looked back and was turned to salt," she said. She looked around the class and one little girl raised her hand.

"Yes?" said the teacher.

"I was wondering," said the little girl, "what happened to his flea?"

## Heap Big Change

An old Indian chief was on his first



"Leroy"

visit to a city and wandered into the lobby of a skyscraper. Just then he saw an elderly woman step into a small room with a sliding door. A light flashed, the door closed and she was gone. A few minutes later, the light flashed again, the door opened and out stepped a beautiful blonde.

"Ugh," muttered the old chief to himself, "should have brought squaw."



"It's really been a godsend ... I've built up my practice, and my wife's too embarrassed to drive the car."

# FARM CREDIT SERVICE



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